

The Democratic Pioneer

TRUTH, JUSTICE, AND THE CONSTITUTION.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1854.

VOL. 4—NO. 33

BY L. D. STARKE.

TERMS.

THE D. PIONEER.

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POETRY.

INDEPENDENCE.

peak of independence—

there is no such thing on earth—

depend upon each other—

all for that life is worth.

every mind that ponders,

every heart that feels,

every's not a day but something

is hidden truth reveals.

seed of friendship blooms not—

leaf can it impart,

it finds a welcome

some congenital heart;

light of love can warn not

it found some kindred shrine,

then it—brings immortal,

and shows itself divine.

—thus, throughout creation,

the links of life had birth;

peak of independence—

there is no such thing on earth!

depend on one another,

each comfort we enjoy.

is caught the heart can foster

but the heart may not destroy.

depend for our existence

its hand who gave us breath;

depend upon affection

to south the hour of death!

—thus, throughout creation,

the peaks of life had birth;

peak of independence—

there is no such thing on earth!

SELLANEOUS.

BY SAMUEL DALE.

HIS GREAT CANOE FIGHT.

1854, when Samuel Dale was yet

young, his father moved from Virginia,

and a settlement was made on the site of

the present town of Greenboro', Geo.

several days had elapsed, when the

act of our sketch—a youth of six

months—brought him home

in consequence of his sterility, a *grandmother* and sisters. Despite

in the best manner his hundred

days of idleness, he joined a company

of volunteers, raised to repel the

host of the Creek; and here com-

ing the difficulties of his career

increased. We do not propose to fo-

llow up whatever is acquainted with

the history of the Indians—*with the*

hazardous expeditions of

home, and the *Scouting* campaigns

which are enough to appreciate

the trials and dangers of

Dale. We will only notice a few

of these remarkable adventures with

which life is so replete.

—*Canoe Fight*, in the

river, in which we are two

company braved, were clubbed

in combat, a kind of house

old settlers. Every old

man in the river could relate to you

incidents of the bloody conflict;

he aged father, whose head had

been cut off, by the

the grand-honored old bear

the spot, as well as his

the fighting bird, which had

the name of this Indians.

—*After the bloody tragedy* at Fort

McWayne, in which the

the Indians

took

in Fort Madison. As Gen. Clark

was prevented from marching to

aid him by the hostile movements of

the Indians about St. Stephen's, Capt.

and Col. Carson were left in com-

mand of the Fort. As soon as his

friends received at Burnt Corn were

friendly headed, Dale determined to

leave his line of conduct from de-

fense to offense. With seven men

proceeded southwardly to Bra-

ton's landing on the Alabama. Here

they found two canoes, belonging to a

man named Geyat, who informed

that there were Indians above

on each side of the river. He

endeavored them the use of the ca-

nes, and proffered to act as their pilot.

Dale immediately placed the ca-

nes in charge of Jeremiah Austill and

Wm. Pickett, "these undaunted Americans

soon made their way to the fort.

Gen. Dale, on account of his great size and strength, was known to the Indians as "Big Sam."

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TUESDAY MORNING, April 26, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. THOMAS BRAGG
of Northampton.

Thomas Bragg Nominated.

It is with feelings of the most unloyed pleasure that we announce the nomination of this distinguished gentleman and unwavering Democrat as our standard-bearer in the present gubernatorial canvass. Our cherished hope is realized. We hail the event with unbounded satisfaction, and run his name up to the mast-head with a proud consciousness that in his hands our cause is safe and will suffer no dishonor. The announcement of his nomination, we are satisfied, will produce a glow of honest pride in every Democratic heart, while it will carry dismay and terror to the ranks of the enemy. His name is a tower of strength, and the Convention did a noble day's work in presenting it to the people. The high-toned gentleman—the powerful logician—the graceful and accomplished orator, THOMAS BRAGG will stand forth in "striking" contrast to the unscrupulous and boorish demagogue who will oppose him.

The following graphic description of the scene is from the pen of an intelligent member of the Convention; and we surrender our space to his vigorous and enthusiastic sketch, as more acceptable to our readers than anything we could say:

RALEIGH, Thursday Evening,

April 20th, 1854.

MR. EDITOR.—The Democratic State Convention, after a harmonious session of two days, closed this evening in a blaze of enthusiasm. Never have I witnessed more unanimity in any assemblage, than characterized the proceedings of the Convention. Not a harsh word, angry feeling, or dissatisfied expression was indulged in by any, but every member seemed determined to work for the good of the cause and the success of those principles that have so often guided the party to victory, and added to the glory and prosperity of our common country.

The Convention met on Wednesday morning at 12 o'clock and temporarily organized by calling the Hon. ASA BIGGS, of Martin, to the chair, and appointing DeWitt STONE, of Franklin, Secretary. After an appropriate address from the Chair, a committee was appointed to report the permanent officers for the Convention—after which the Convention adjourned until 3 o'clock. The following are the officers reported by the committee at the afternoon session:

PRESIDENT.

HON. A. RENCHER, Chatham.
VICE PRESIDENTS:

COL. GASTON MEARES, BUNSWICK;
COL. JNO. B. JONES, CURRITUCK;
F. B. GLASS, Esq., Burke;

EDWARD WILLIAMS, Esq., Caswell;
T. J. FAISON, Esq., Sampson;

Genl. JOSEPH ALLISON, Orange.

SECRETARIES:

W. W. HOLDEN, Esq., Wake;

THOS. HOLMES, Esq., Sampson;

DEWITT STONE, Esq., Franklin.

Mr. Rencher, upon taking the Chair, addressed the Convention at some length in a forcible and masterly manner, reviewing briefly the position of the two parties, and congratulating the democracy upon the prospect before them.

The Convention then proceeded to business, and appointed a committee—two from each congressional district—to report resolutions—and then adjourned until 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

The members of the Convention met in caucus on Wednesday night, and I only regret that they did not sit with open, instead of closed doors, that the public might have beheld a sight strangely in contrast—if I am rightly informed—with the Whig caucus that assembled but a short time previous in the same place. The resolutions framed by the committee, were introduced, and not a dissenting voice was heard—not a murmur of dissatisfaction from any one present to a single resolution, and only a small and unimportant addition was attempted, and immediately withdrawn. There is no dodging in this platform, no ambiguous expressions, nothing that does not define distinctly and emphatically what we wish—every thing is square to the mark upon every point. The passage of each resolution was hailed with a thunder of applause, that told the sense and will of those present.

Mr. Editor it was only when the question upon the relation of a standard bearer for the next campaign came up that the intensity of the feeling among the members was exhibited. The fire only blazed to burst out in a perfect blaze so soon as a vent was given. This occurred when the Hon. ASA BIGGS arose and prefacing it by a few pointed remarks, proposed the name of THOMAS

GEN. DOCKERY'S FARRIES.

At the close of President Polk's administration a resolution was offered in the House of Representatives, instituting inquiries into the number of private claims allowed during his term of service, and the grounds upon which said claims were allowed. Gen. Dockery voted for that resolution. A similar resolution was offered at the close of President Fillmore's administration. Gen. Dockery voted against it! He was willing enough to scrutinize the acts of a Democratic President, and seize upon any pretext to raise the hypocritical cry of Democratic extravagance and profligacy. But when it is proposed to examine into the conduct of a Whig administration, Gen. Dockery shamelessly shuns an investigation—thus admitting, by fair implication, that he was afraid of an exposure of Whig corruption and extravagance. He had no odds of being judged by the judgment he wished meted out to others. And yet this is the man who has the impudence to traverse the State with the demagogical cry of Democratic extravagance upon his lips! A shame upon such political dishonesty!

FOGGER.—The Norfolk Beacon, finding its talents altogether unappreciated in Virginia, has recently turned its batteries upon the old North State, where, as it is not so well known, it hopes to palm off its political heresies as current coin.

It seems to have taken charge of the Whig party of North Carolina—and in its blindness commits all sorts of blunders. Its last issue tells us all about Mr. Bragg, and a little more. "He has been in Congress," says its sapient editor. This is a piece of information of which the people of North Carolina have hitherto been profoundly ignorant. They know very well that Judge John Bragg (brother of Thomas Bragg) was in Congress as the representative of the Mobile (Ala.) District—but it remained for the Beacon to irradiate its light amid the darkness of North Carolina ignorance, and develop the astonishing fact that Thomas Bragg "has been in Congress!" Of course, this is all very unimportant; but then when a man undertakes the leadership of a party, he should know something or not be trusted.

FAIR.

The ladies connected with the Methodist Church of this place have opened a Fair in the new building adjoining the residence of Isaiah Fearing, Esq., where an imposing bill of attractions is now presented. Every variety of choice viands and edibles, together with a handsome display of useful and ornamental articles, will be served out by the fair hands that wrought them. We wish the ladies the most abundant success.

—Hon. H. M. Shaw will please accept our thanks for House Document No. 1, being Part 2d of the Message and accompanying documents, session 1853-4.

—We are indebted to Hon. T. L. Clingman for a copy of his able speech on the Nebraska Bill, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 4th inst.

—We are indebted to Rev. M. R. Fory, the Principal, for a Catalogue of the Chowan Female Collegiate Institute for 1854, from which we learn that that Institution is in a highly flourishing condition. The number of pupils in attendance is an evidence of the high qualifications of the corps of instructors engaged in the institution.

FOR LIBERIA.

A ship with emigrants, will sail from Norfolk on the 1st proximo, for Liberia. The expedition will embrace altogether some two or three hundred persons of color, from the different States—among them fifteen or twenty from this immediate neighborhood. Of the most of them we know nothing—but of one we can speak in terms of just commendation—the dining-room servant of our esteemed townswoman, Mrs. McMorine, whose freedom has been purchased, to enable him to go to Africa. The name of Dick McMorine is as familiar as household words to our citizens. His intelligence, respectful bearing, honesty and general good behaviour, have placed him high above the level of ordinary servants, while his services as an admirable *cuisinier* and *caterer* will be seriously missed by our young folks in their balls, parties, &c. Dick will make his mark in Liberia, and we predict for him a career of usefulness and success in his new home. He is remarkably intelligent—reads and writes well, and will undoubtedly assume and occupy a position of influence in the Liberian Republic. We wish him success—he deserves it.

—The "Live Giraffe," (Raleigh) has doffed its neutrality—changed its name—unfurled the Democratic banner, and hoisted the name of THOMAS BRAGG at the head of its columns as candidate for Governor. Under the title of "The Metropolitan," it will hereafter do good service in the cause of Democracy.

CONVOCATION.—A Convocation of the Episcopal Church will be held in this Town on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday following. Divine services will be performed every evening, and thrice on Sunday.

DEATH OF EX-U. S. SENATOR DAVIS.—The Hon. John Davis, late U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, died at his residence at Worcester Wednesday afternoon, after an illness of only a few hours.

—A lady hired a western country girl for family "help," and was surprised to see her poke her head into the parlor one afternoon when visitors were present, and ask, "Marm, did you call just now? I thought I heard a yell."

—Graham's, Peterson's, and Godey's Lady's Magazine, all for May, have been received.

"To what the Whig platform repudiated by Western Whigs.

Surely the Whigs are desperately pushed. The fair, honorable and legitimate ground of political warfare seems to have been abandoned by that party in this State, and a resort had to all sorts of disgusting chicanery and inexcusable duplicity. Let us cite an example. The Newbern Atlantic, in its reckless desperation, quotes us as authority for Gen. Dockery's worthiness of popular support. Garbling and misstating our language, he makes us say—"When we reached the Court-house, we found Gen. D. upon the Bench, and were rather pleased than otherwise with his physique. His general appearance was not at all repulsive; and we concluded that his contour was such as a people devoted to republican simplicity should not be ashamed of."

And there the "Atlantic" stops—cutting a paragraph in two, which, if published entire, would have given our meaning, for the very next and concluding sentence of the paragraph contains the essence of our opinion of the "Inner man," while the garbled extract quoted by the Atlantic applies only to Gen. Dockery's physical organization.

We republish the brief paragraph entire, from which the reader will perceive that the Atlantic has purposely perverted our meaning:

"When we reached the Court-house we found Gen. D. upon the Bench, and were rather pleased than otherwise with his physique. His general appearance was not at all repulsive; and we concluded that his contour was such as a people devoted to republican simplicity should not be ashamed of. *Alas! that such a good opinion of his exterior should be destroyed by a mental deformity and a spirit of demagogic uttermost variance with outside simplicity!*"

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer "Asia" arrived at New York on the 20th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 10th.

The Czar had submitted peaceful propositions to the combined Powers, but they were promptly rejected, on the ground that the case was not met. Negotiations between Austria and Prussia had not yet been closed, but Prussia has joined in the protocol signed at Vienna between England and France and Austria. The combined fleets were about to blockade Odessa.

The Paris Patrie states that the account of an advantage having been gained by the Turks on the lower Danube is fully confirmed, and that they were in high spirits. France and England were still sending off immense numbers of troops. Great enthusiasm prevails throughout both countries. Austria still remains undecided. Spain indicates trouble.

Sir Charles Napier made an address to the sailors and the fleet in which he stated war was declared and all they now have to do was to "pitch into the Russians."

It was reported that Austria will shortly issue a manifesto explaining her position.

It is rumored that Austria will make the Russians' passage of the Baltic a cause of war.

The Liverpool Cotton market was a shade firmer, but no change in prices.—Sales of the week 34,000 bales. Fair Orleans 6½d; fair Uplands 5½d; fair Mobile 6d.

The Havre Cotton market was firmer but no change in prices.

Manchester trade unchanged.

Breadstuffs.—Flour was dull, and prices further declined. 1s 9d to 2s 11½d per bbl. Large supply. Canal quoted 37s 6d a 37-6d; Baltimore and Philadelphia 38s a 38s 9d per bbl. Wheat declined 2d per bushel; Indian Corn declined 6d per quarter—quoted 40s 4d.

McHenry quotes Western 36s 6d a 37s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 37s a 37s 6d; white and yellow Corn 41s 4d.

FOOL OR KNAVE.

We occasionally meet with a paragraph in Whig papers asserting that the Free Suffrage bill was killed in the last Legislature by a Democrat. Whoever makes this assertion is either fool or knave—a fool if he believes it, and a knave if he knows it is not so, as every man with any sense must know. The bill received the vote of every Democratic member in the Senate, except the speaker, Mr. Edwards, who was not entitled to vote except in case of a tie.

Of the 22 Whig members of the Senate, 16 voted against the bill, and only 5 for it. This brought it so that the Speaker could have voted and saved the bill, but it never would have been brought within his reach if it had not been well known by the Whigs that he would not vote for it.

We are well satisfied that a Whig caucus was held and five members detailed to vote for the bill so as to bring it within the casting vote of the Speaker with the intention of then changing its defeat upon the Democratic party. They were determined that the bill should be killed, but they wanted to shun the responsibility of its defeat.

"My Lord, here are two poor men, who have such great scruples of conscience that I fear they will hang themselves."

"Very well," said the Bishop. So calling to the two bailiffs, he said:

"You two men come to me to-morrow morning, and I'll satisfy you."

The men bowed and went away. Joe, hugging himself with his malicious device, also went his way.

In the morning, the bailiffs, expecting the debt and charges, repaired to the Bishop's, being introduced—

"Well," said the Bishop, "what are your scruples of conscience?"

"Scrapes," said the bailiffs, "we have no scrapes. We are bailiffs, my lord, who yesterday arrested your cousin, Joe Haines, for £20."

Your lordship promised to satisfy us to-day, and we hope your lordship will be as good as your word."

The worthy Bishop reflecting that his honor and name would be exposed, if he complied not, paid the debt and charges.

Salisbury Beacon.

The Whig platform repudiated by Western Whigs.

We present below in full the proceedings of a Whig meeting in Henderson, from which it will be seen that the Resolutions of the late Whig Convention has been denounced, and delegates appointed to attend a Convention at Asheville on the 5th day of June next, to determine upon the proper course to pursue.

The Resolutions were introduced by Mr. Farmer, a leading Whig, and were passed unanimously. We learn that an earnest effort was made to get up a meeting approving Gen. Dockery's nomination and the whig platform, but it utterly failed. Mr. Baxter, it will be observed, has been condemned by his immediate fellow-Whigs at his own home; and he did not raise his voice on the occasion in defense of himself or of Gen. Dockery.

The Whig leaders of North Carolina are now reaping, as they richly deserve to do, the fruits of their selfish and sectional policy in relation to Free Suffrage and the basis. They went just far enough in the late Convention to excite well-founded suspicion in the Eastern Whig mind, but not far enough to secure the co-operation and support of the Western Whigs. The substance of the whole matter is, that Gen. Dockery is coldly received in the E. S. while in the West large portions of the Whig party refuse to recognize him as their candidate, and are taking steps towards a separate and independent organization.

3d. Resolved, That the bill now pending before Congress to organize the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, has our hearty approval; and we tender to Senator Douglas and other members of Congress from non-slaveholding States, our thanks for their manly, patriotic and national course on this question.

4th. Resolved, That President Pierce, by his Inaugural Address and Annual Message, and by his devotion to the Constitution and rights of the States therein manifested, has signally justified the expectations of the American Democracy, in elevating him to the distinguished position he now fills; and in the administration of the government upon the principles thus boldly avowed by him, he will place himself where he deserves to stand, high in the list of American Presidents.

5th. Resolved, That the bill now pending before Congress to organize the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, has our hearty approval; and we tender to Senator Douglas and other members of Congress from non-slaveholding States, our thanks for their manly, patriotic and national course on this question.

6th. Resolved, That the public lands are the common property of the people of the United States, and therefore any disposition of them for the sole and exclusive benefit of any one of the States, would be unjust and unconstitutional.

5th. Resolved, That the public lands, being the common property of the people of all the States, should be held as a common fund and disposed of for the common benefit of all—first, in the payment of the public debt and then in defraying the expenses of the federal government, so as to reduce the taxes now imposed upon the common necessities of life.

6th. Resolved, That the Democracy of the state have reason to be proud of the administration of public affairs under David S. Reid; that he has shown himself a just, patriotic and able Executive; and in addition to the fame he has achieved as the originator and champion of Free Suffrage, and as the long-tryed and unwavering advocate of the people's rights, he will carry with him in his retirement from his present post the consciousness of having dedicated his best energies to the public good and the sincere and enthusiastic confidence of the Democratic party.

7th. Resolved, That the Constitution of this State ought to be amended, so as to extend to all free white men the same right to vote for members of the Senate as for members of the House of Commons; that we regard the plan of amendment by legislative enactment and the sanction of the people at the ballot-box, as strictly republican, as it is certainly constitutional; that we are opposed, under any and all circumstances, to a change of the basis of representation in the Senate and House of Commons; and that we will never abandon the great principle of Free Suffrage, but will unite with our fellow citizens of both parties in pressing it, in the face of all opposition and difficulties, to its final triumph.

8th. Resolved, That it is our earnest wish and desire to see the resources of North Carolina, agricultural, mineral and commercial, fostered and developed; and the State having already entered upon a system of internal improvements to that end, and made large investments with that view, it would, in the opinion of this Convention, be politic and proper for the Legislature, from time to time, to extend such further aid in the completion of the works already undertaken, and the extension of the same, as a just regard for the interest of the people may require, and the means and resources of the State will prudently allow.

9th. Resolved, That our present system of Common Schools ought to be fostered by the Legislature, and its efficiency increased, until the blessings of Education shall have been afforded to all the children of the State.

10th. Resolved, That we re-affirm the Resolutions of the Baltimore Conventions of 1844, 1848, and 1852, as far as they are applicable to the present condition of the country.

11th. Resolved, That having entire confidence in the ability, integrity, and sound principles of THOMAS BRAGG, Esq., of the County of Northampton, we do hereby nominate and recommend him to the people of North Carolina as a suitable candidate for Governor at the ensuing election.

A young man named Cocke was arrested in Richmond a few days ago. In 1851 Cocke was engaged to be married to a young lady at Holly Spring, Miss. Having an intimate friend, named William B. Sanderson, he requested him to address this young lady himself, merely to test her faith to him. Sanderson accordingly addressed her, was accepted, and they were married. In about twenty minutes after the consumption of the ceremony Cocke asked Sanderson to step out into the street with him a minute. Having gone a little distance from the house, Cocke drew a pistol and shot Sanderson dead, the ball striking just above the mouth. Cocke made his escape and had not been found till the present time.

MARRIED,

In Baltimore, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Johns, Mr. WILLIAM D. DUNHAM, of Baltimore to Miss SUSAN E. TAYLOR, of Berwyn.

DIED,

In Currituck county, on the 21st inst., Mrs. ANN SIMMONS, aged 74 years.

CLARKE, HARWOOD, & CO.

